

A

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH



Darlington Memorial Library

States in  
the U.S.  
THE PITTSBURGH  
ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord, 1803,

Being the 7th after Bissextile or Leap Year; and  
THE 27th OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,



CONTAINING  
a variety of entertaining & useful matter;

Together with a List of Roads, Tables, &c.

PITTSBURGH:

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## ECLIPSES for the YEAR 1803.

An Eclipse of the Sun on the 21st of the second Month, in the afternoon, partly visible. h. m.

Beginning at Philadelphia - - - - 4 59

Sun sets 4 1-4 digits eclipsed at - - - - 5 24

The eclipse begins on the left hand of ☽'s lower limb.

2. Of the Sun on the 17th of the eighth month, August, at 18 minutes after 3 in the morning, to us invisible.

At London the Sun will be 3 1 4 digits eclipsed at 6h. 44m. A. M.

### COMMON NOTES, &c. for the YEAR 1803.

Dominical Letter	B	Easter	April 10.
Golden Number	18	Ascension	May 19.
Ep. &c	7	WhitSunday	May 29.
Solar Cycle	20	Trinity	June 5.
Ash Wednesday Feb. 23		Advent	Nov. 27.

### The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

Northern.	Govern.	Southern.	Govern.
♈ Aries,	Head, Face	♎ Libra,	Reins
♉ Taurus,	Neck	♏ Scorpio,	Secrets
♊ Gemini,	Arms	♐ Sagittarius,	Thighs
♋ Cancer,	Breast	♑ Capricorn,	Knees
♌ Leo,	Heart	♒ Aquarius,	Legs
♍ Virgo,	Bowels	♓ Pisces;	Feet.

To know . . . the sign is, ~~the sign is~~ in the day of the month, and against the day you have the sign's place of the moon in the 6th column. Then finding the sign here, it shows what part of the body it governs.

### Characters and Names of the Planets, &c.

⊕ or ☽ Sun	♈ Aries	♑ Capricorn	♒ Aquarius
☽ or ☽ Moon	♉ Taurus	♓ Pisces	
☿ or ☽ Mercury	♊ Gemini	♋ Conjunction	
♃ or ☽ Jupiter	♋ Cancer	♌ Opposition	
♄ or ☽ Saturn	♌ Leo	♍ Trine	
♂ or ☽ Mars	♍ Virgo	♎ Quartile	
☿ or ☽ Venus	♎ Libra	♏ Sextile	
♃ or ☽ Neptune	♏ Scorpio	♑ Moon's ascd. Node.	
♄ or ☽ Uranus	♐ Sagittarius	♒ Moon's desc. Node.	

*Benevolence.* He who receives a good turn, should never forget it; he who does one should never remember it.

It is the character of an unworthy nature, to write injuries on marble, and benefits in dust.

A comparative view of the population of the different States in the Union, in the years 1790, and 1800, exhibiting the increase of each State between those two periods.

	1790.	1800.	Increase in years.
N. Hampshire	141,885	183,858	41,973
Massachusetts	378,787	422,845	44,058
Maine	96,540	151,710	55,179
Rhode Island	68,825	69,122	297
Connecticut	237,946	251,002	13,056
Vermont	85,539	154,465	68,926
New York	340,120	586,050	245,930
New Jersey	184,139	211,149	27,010
Pennsylvania	434,373	602,545	168,172
Delaware	59,094	64,273	5,179
Maryland	319,728	*349,692	29,964
Virginia	747,610	880,200	138,539
Columbia in Vir.		5,949	
North Carolina	393,751	478,103	84,352
South Carolina	249,073	345,591	96,518
Georgia	82,548	162,686	80,133
Kentucky	73,677	220,959	147,282
Tennessee	†35,691	105,602	69,911
N. W. Territory		45,365	
Indiana Territory		5,641	
Mississippi Territory		8,850	
Total,	3,680,653	5,305,482	1694740

\* Including that part of Columbia east of the Potomac.

† No returns were made by three captains from Greene county, one from Davidson, and one south of French Broad river, in 1790.

Who writes as he speaks, speaks as he writes, looks as he speaks and writes—is honest.  
(Lavater.)

## MAN.—POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

Supposing the earth peopled with 100,000,000 inhabitants, and allowing 33 years for a generation, it has been computed that the deaths of each year amount to 30,000,000

Of each day to 82,135

Of each hour, to 3,442

But as the number of deaths is to the number of births, as 10 to 12, there are born every year 36,000,000

Every day 98,569

Every hour 4,107

Reckoning only three generations during a century, and supposing at the same time, that the world has only existed 5700 years, there have been only 171 generations from the creation to our own time, 124 since the deluge, and 53 since the Christian era.

Out of every thousand men, 28 die off annually.

The number of inhabitants of a city or country, is renewed nearly every thirty years.

Of one thousand infants, fed by means of the mother's milk, not above three hundred die; but of the same number reared by wet-nurses, five hundred die. The mortality of children has augmented greatly during the present luxurious age; convulsions and teething, kill the greater number of them.

Among 3125 who die, it appears, by the registers, that there is only one per cent of 100 years of age.

More old men are to be found on elevated situations, than on plains and vallies.

The proportion between the deaths of women, and that of men, is as 100 to 108. The probable duration of female lives is 60; but after that period, the calculation is more favorable to them, than to the males.

Married women live longer than maidens.

One half of those who are born, die before they attain the age of 17: thus, they who survive that period, enjoy a degree of happiness, which a moiety of the human race is unable to attain.

The number of old men, who die in cold weather, is to the number of those who die in warm weather, as 7 to 4.

According to the observation of Boerhaave, the most healthy children are born in the months of January, Feb. and March.

The married women are to the unmarried, in the ratio of 1 to 3; and the married to the unmarried men, as 3 to 5.

The number of twins born is to that of single children, as 1 to 65 or 70.

The number of marriages is to that of the inhabitants of a country, as 175 to 1000.

In the country, there are about four children produced by every marriage; in cities, there are but thirty-five to ten marriages.

## E X T R A C T S.

From "The FARMER's Boy," a rural poem, by R. Bloomfield.

### THE POOR DISTRACTED YOUNG WOMAN.

\* \* \* \* \* Nature's pride,  
Was lovely POLL: who innocently try'd,  
With hat of airy shape and ribbons gay,  
Love to inspire, and stand in Hymen's way:  
But, ere her *twentieth* Summer could expand,  
Or youth was render'd happy with her hand,  
Her mind's serenity was lost and gone,  
Her eye grew languid, and she wept alone;  
Yet causeless seem'd her grief; for quick restrain'd,  
Mirth follow'd loud, or indignation reign'd:  
Whims wild and simple led her from her home,  
The heath, the common, or the fields to roam:  
Terror and joy alternate rul'd her hours;  
Now blithe she fung; and gather'd useless flow'rs;  
Now pluck'd a tender twig from every bough,  
To whip the hov'ring demons from her brow.  
Ill-fated Maid! thy guiding spark is fled,  
And lasting wretchedness awaits thy bed—  
Thy bed of straw! for mark, where even now  
O'er their lost child afflicted parents bow;  
Their woe she knows not, but perversely coy;  
Inverted customs yield her sullen joy:  
Her midnight meals in secrecy she takes,  
Low, mutt'ring to the moon, that rising breaks  
Through night's dark gloom:—oh how much *more* forlorn  
Her night, that knows of no returning dawn!  
Slow from the threshold, once her infant seat,  
O'er the cold earth she crawls to her retreat;  
Quitting the cot's warm walls unhous'd to lie,  
Or share the swine's impure and narrow sty;  
The damp night air her shiv'ring limbs assails;  
In dreams she moans, and fancied wrongs bewails.  
When morning wakes, none earlier rous'd than she,  
When peudent drops fall glitt'ring from the tree;  
But nought her rayle's melancholy cheers,  
Or sooths her breast, or stops her streaming tears.  
Her matted locks unornamented flow;  
Clasping her knees, and waving to and fro;—

Her head bow'd down, her faded cheek to bide ;  
A piteous mourner by the pathway side.  
Some tufted molehill through the livelong day  
She calls her throne ; there weeps her life away :  
And oft the gaily passing stranger stays  
His well-tim'd step, and takes a silent gaze,  
Till sympathetic drops unbidden start,  
And pangs quick springing muster round his heart,  
And soft he treads with other gazers round,  
And fain would catch her sorrow's plaintive sound ;  
One weird alone is all that strikes the ear,  
One short, pathetic, simple word,—“ *Ob dear !* ”  
A thousand times repeated to the wind,  
That wafts the sigh, but leaves the pang behind !  
Ever of the proffer'd parley fly,  
She bears th' unwelcome foot advancing night ;  
Nor quite unconscious of her wretched plight,  
Gives one sad look, and hurries out of sight.—  
Fair premis'd sunbeams of terrestrial bliss,  
Health's gallant hopes,—and aye ye sunk to this ?  
For in life's road though thorns abundant grew,  
There still are joys poor *Fell* can never know ;  
Joys which the gay companions of her prime  
Sip, as they drift along the stream of time ;  
At eve to hear beside their tranquil home  
The lifted latch, that speaks the lover come :  
*That* love natur'd, next playful on the knee  
To press the velvet lip of infancy ;  
To stay the tottering step, the features trace ;—  
Inestimable sweets of social peace !

    O Thou, who bidst the vernal juices rise !  
    Thou, on whose blasts autumnal foliage flies !  
    Let Peace ne'er leave me, nor my heart grow cold,  
    Whilst life and fancy are mine to hold.

---

### THE KISS.

HUMID seal of soft affections,  
    Tend'rest pledge of future bliss,  
Dearest tie of young connections,  
    Love's first snow-drop, virgin kiss !  
Speaking silence, dumb confession,  
    Passion's birth, and infant's play,  
Dove-like fondness, chatte concession,  
    Glowing dawn of brighter day !  
Sorrowing joy, adieu's last action,  
    When ling'ring lips no more must join ;  
What words can ever speak affection  
    So thrilling and sincere as thine ?

# MORNIN G.

A description of a summer morn ing from the " *Minstral*,"  
a beautiful poem by Dr. Beattie.

" Now let us wander" thro' the scenes of morn,  
Where the fresh flowers in living lustre blow,  
Where thousand pearls the dewy lawns adorn,  
" Where" notes of joy in every breeze are born.  
But who the melodies of morn can tell?  
The wild brook babbling down the mountain's side ;  
The lowing herd ; the sheepfold's simple bell ;  
The pipe of early shepherd dim descried  
In the lone valley ; echoing far and wide  
The clamorous horn along the cliffs above ;  
The hollow murmur of the ocean-tide ;  
The hum of bees, the linnets lay of love,  
And the full choir that wakes the " tuneful" grove.  
The cottage-curs at early " wanderers" bark ;  
Crown'd with her pail the tripping milk-maid sings ;  
The whistling ploughman stalks afield ; and, hark !  
Down the rough slope the ponderous waggon rings ;  
Thro' rustling " leaves the deer" astonish'd springs ;  
Slow tolls the village-clock the drowsy hour ;  
The partridge bursts away on whirring wings ;  
Deep mourns the turtle in sequester'd bower,  
And shrill lark carols from her "airy" tower.

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## A FATHER's ADVICE TO HIS SON.

---

GIVE thy thoughts no tongue,  
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act :  
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar :  
The friends thou hast, and their adoption try'd,  
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel :  
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment  
Of each new-hatched, unfledg'd comrade : Beware  
Of entrance to a quarrel ; but, being in,  
Bear't, that th' opposer may beware of thee :  
Give ev'ry man thine ear ; but few thy voice :  
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment :  
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,  
But not express'd in fancy ; rich, not gaudy ;  
For the apparel oft proclaims the man :  
Neither a borrower nor a lender be :  
For loan oft loses both itself and friend ;  
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry :  
This above all—to thine own self be true ;  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

## SIC A WIFE AS WILLIE HAD.

WILLIE Wastle dwalt on Tweed,  
The spot they ca'd it Linkumdoddie,  
Willie was a Wabster gude,  
Ceu'd stown a clue wi' ony boddie ;  
He had a wife was dour and din,  
O Tinkler Madgie was her mither ;  
Sic a wife as Willie had,  
I wad na gie a button for her.  
She has an e'e, she has but ane,  
The cat has twa the very colour ;  
Five rusty teeth forbye a stump,  
A clapper tongue wad deave a miller ;  
A whiskin beard about her mou,  
Her nose and chin they threaten ither ;  
Sic a wife, &c.  
She's bow-hough'd, she's hein shinn'd,  
Ae limpin leg a hand breed shorter ;  
She's twisted right, she's twisted left,  
To balance fair in ilka quarter :  
She has a hump upon her breast,  
The twin o' that upon her shouther ;  
Sic a wife, &c.  
Auld baudrans by the ingle sits,  
An' wi' her loof her face a washin ;  
But Willie's wife is nae fae trig,  
She dights her grunzie wi' a hushion ;  
Her walie nieves like midden-creels,  
Her face wad fyle the Logan-water ;  
Sic a wife as Willie had,  
I wad na gie a button for her.

## MARY IN THE HARVEST-FIELD.

\*\*\*—“FOR, lo ! encircled there, the lovely MAID,  
In youth's own bloom and native smiles array'd ;  
Her hat awry, divested of her gown,  
Her creaking stays of leather, stout and brown ;.....  
Invidious barrier ! why art thou so high !  
When the slight covering of her neck slips by,  
There half revealing to the eager sight  
Her full, ripe bosom, exquisitely white !  
In many a local tale of harmleſs mirth,  
And many a jest of momentary birth,  
She bears a part, and as she stops to speak,  
Strokes back the ringlets from her glowing cheek.

—“Now noon gone by.....Thirst rages strong,  
To MARY first the brimming draught is given,  
By toil made welcome as the dews of heaven.”

JANUARY, First Month, hath xxxi Days.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	G.	⊕	☽	☿	☿	♀	♀	⊕
Full ○	7	5	59 A.	7	15	25	25	13	13	13	13	25
Last ☽	15	9	51 A.	1	10	12	21	5	30	9	6	5
New ☽	23	4	58 M.	7	17	12	21	6	28	6	16	5
First ☽	29	9	0 A.	13	23	12	21	6	26	3	26	5
				19	29	12	21	6	25	2	23	4
				25	22	12	21	6	24	2	16	4

M	w	Remarkable days, aspects, judgment of weather, &c.	Sun	Sun	D's	D	D
			rises	sets	place	sets	south
D	D	H M H M	S. D.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	7	Circumcision	7	24 4 36	♀ 32	○ 46	6 49
2	B	□ ○ ☽	7	23 4 37	☽ 7	1 59	7 40
3	2	clear	7	23 4 37	20	3 10	8 33
4	3	days incr. 4 min.	7	23 4 37	☽ 4	4 20	9 28
5	4	and	7	22 4 38	17	5 26	10 24
6	5	Epiphany	7	22 4 38	1	6 26	11 20
7	6	cold	7	21 4 39	13	rises	morn.
8	7	6 ○ ☽ Sup.	7	21 4 39	26	5 26	○ 14
9	B	Sirius So. 11 15	7	20 4 40	☽ 9	6 29	1 4
10	2	snow	7	19 4 41	21	7 31	1 50
11	3	Days 9 22	7	19 4 41	22	8 32	2 33
12	4	sleighting	7	18 4 42	15	9 31	3 14
13	5	☽ in apogee	7	17 4 43	26	10 30	3 53
14	6	☽ South 8 49	7	17 4 43	8	11 30	4 32
15	7	cloudy	7	16 4 44	20	morn.	5 11
16	B	☽ Stationary	7	15 4 45	2	6 31	5 53
17	2	like for	7	14 4 46	15	1 35	6 38
18	3	snow	7	14 4 46	27	2 43	7 27
19	4	6 South 9 33	7	13 4 47	10	3 50	8 20
20	5	○ enters ☽	7	12 4 48	24	4 56	9 18
21	6	☽ Sta. ♀ Sta.	7	11 4 49	7	5 56	10 19
22	7	Vincent	7	10 4 50	22	6 47	11 20
23	B	Arct. rife's 10 34	7	9 4 51	20	sets.	aft. 19
24	2	☽ in Perigee	7	8 4 52	21	6 39	1 15
25	3	Conv. St. Paul	7	7 4 53	26	7 56	2 7
26	4	cold	7	6 4 54	21	9 11	2 57
27	5	B's eye So. 7 47	7	5 4 55	9 5	10 26	3 47
28	6	2 So. 3 44	7	4 4 56	20	11 39	4 36
29	7	cloudy	7	3 4 57	8 4	morn.	5 27
30	B	Spi. up ri. 11 2	7	2 4 58	18	○ 54	6 20
31	2	8 Stationary	7	1 4 59	11	3 41	7 14

FEBRUARY, Second Month, hath xxviii Days.

	D.	H.	M.	D	⊕	☽	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆
Full	○	6	11	36	M.	1	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽
Last	●	14	4	43	A.	7	12	20	6	24	4
New	●	21	4	4	A.	13	8	12	19	5	24
First	●	28.	7	46	M.	19	24	12	19	5	25
						25	30	11	19	5	26
						☽	11	18	4	27	20
										2	2

M. D.	w. D.	aspects, judgment of weather, &c.	Sun			Sun			☽			☽		
			H	M	H	M	S	D	H	M	H	H	M	south
1	3	♂ south 8 35	7	05	○	14			3	11	8	10		
2	4	Pur. V. Mary	6	59	5	1	27		4	12	9	6		
3	5	flying clouds	6	58	5	2	10		5	5	10	0		
4	6	Days incr. 0 56	6	57	5	3	23		5	49	10	52		
5	7	and	6	56	5	4	8	5	6	27	11	39		
6	B	Septuaginta	6	55	5	5	17		rises			morn.		
7	2	perhaps	6	54	5	6	29		6	16	0	23		
8	3	♀'s elongation	6	52	5	8	11		7	16	1	5		
9	4	snow	6	51	5	9	23		8	15	1	45		
10	5	○ in Apogee	6	50	5	10	15	5	9	14	2	24		
11	6	moderate	6	49	5	11	17	10	15	3	3			
12	7	7*'s set 1 25	6	47	5	13	28	11	18	3	44			
13	B	Sexagesima	6	46	5	14	11	morn.			4	27		
14	2	Val. ♀ stationary	6	45	5	15	23	0	22	5	13			
15	3	weather	6	44	5	16	1	5	1	29	6	4		
16	4	2 <sup>o</sup> south 2 26	6	43	5	17	18	2	36	7	0			
17	5	clear	6	41	5	19	13	2	3	37	7	58		
18	6	Si. south 3 31.	6	40	5	20	15	4	30	8	57			
19	7	○ enters ♀	6	39	5	21	30	5	16	9	57			
20	B	Quinquagesima	6	38	5	22	14	5	54	10	55			
21	2	○ eclipsed visible	6	36	5	24	29	6	25	11	50			
22	3	○ in Perigee	6	35	5	25	14	sets			aft.	43		
23	4	Af. Wednesday	6	34	5	26	29	8	2	1	34			
24	5	St. Matthias	6	33	5	27	14	9	19	2	26			
25	6	7*'s set 0 32	6	31	5	29	29	10	36	3	19			
26	7	clear	6	30	5	30	14	11	51	4	13			
27	B	1st in Lent	6	29	5	31	28	morn.		5	9			
28	2	Days incr. 1 56	6	27	5	33	11	1	2	6	6			

VENUS ♀ will be morning Star until the 14th of the 10th month (October) then evening Star, until the end of the year.

MARCH, Third Month, hath xxxi Days.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	⊕	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇
Full ○	8	6	21 M.	1	⊗	≈	☿	♃	♄	♅	♇
Last ♀	16	7	58 M.	7	10	11	18	4	29	24	29
New ♀	23	1	54 M.	13	16	11	17	3	25	30	26
First ♀	29	8	43 M.	19	22	11	17	2	2	27	1
				25	28	10	16	1	5	12	1
				♀	10	16	1	7	18	6	

M	w	Remarkable days, aspects, judgment of weather, &c.	Sun rises	Sun sets	☽'s place	☽'s sets	☽'s south					
D	D		H	M	S.	D	H.	M.				
1	3	David	6	26	5	34	☽ 24	2	7	7	3	
2	4	<i>cold</i>	6	25	5	35	☽ 7	3	4	7	58	
3	5	Days 11 12	6	24	5	36	☽ 20	3	52	8	50	
4	6	7* <sup>s</sup> sets 0 7	6	22	5	38	☽ 2	4	30	9	38	
5	7	<i>mornings</i>	6	21	5	39	☽ 14	5	1	10	24	
6	B	2d in Lent	6	19	5	41	☽ 26	5	29	11	6	
7	2	<i>and</i>	6	18	5	42	☽ 8	5	52	11	47	
8	3	♀ stat. ♀ ○ ♀	6	17	5	43	☽ 20	rises	morn			
9	4	☽ in Apogee	6	16	5	44	≈ 2	7	10	0	26	
10	5	Si. sets 0 21	6	14	5	46	☽ 13	8	11	1	6	
11	6	B. eye sets 11 57	6	13	5	47	☽ 25	9	13	1	46	
12	7	Gregory M.	6	12	5	48	☽ 7	10	17	2	29	
13	B	3d in Lent	6	10	5	50	☽ 19	11	22	3	15	
14	2	<i>evenings</i>	6	9	5	51	☽ 2	morn		4	3	
15	3	☽ south 11 35	6	8	5	52	☽ 14	0	27	4	55	
16	4	<i>big winds</i>	6	6	5	54	☽ 27	1	29	5	51	
17	5	Sirius sets 11 53	6	5	5	55	☽ 10	2	26	6	49	
18	6	Days incr. 2 42	6	4	5	56	☽ 24	3	12	7	46	
19	7	<i>rain and snow</i>	6	2	5	58	☽ 8	3	52	8	43	
20	B	Mid-Lent	6	1	5	59	☽ 22	4	27	9	39	
21	2	Bene. ○ ent. ♀	6	0	6	○	☽ 7	4	57	10	33	
22	3	♀ elon. ♀ ○ 2	5	59	6	1	22	5	24	11	26	
23	4	Lyra ri. 9 33 ○ in	5	57	6	3	♀ 7	sets	af.	18		
24	5	perigee	5	56	6	4	23	8	17	1	11	
25	6	Annas. of Mary	5	55	6	5	8	8	9	35	2	6
26	7	<i>clear</i>	5	53	6	7	22	10	51	3	4	
27	B	☽ south 0 18	5	52	6	8	☽ 7	morn.		4	3	
28	2	<i>moderate.</i>	5	50	6	10	20	0	1	5,	2	
29	3	Days 12 22	5	49	6	11	☽ 4	1	3	5	59	
30	4	○ □ ♀	5	48	6	12	☽ 16	1	55	6	53	
31	5	Arc. south 1 33	5	47	6	13	☽ 2	21	37	7	13	

APRIL, Fourth Month, hath xxx Days.

D.	H.	M.	D.	Q.	W	b	24	6	♀	♀	Ω
Full	Q	7	o	23	M.	=	=	=	=	=	=
Last	C	14	7	21	A.	1	11	10	15	30	10
New	Q	21	10	40	M.	7	17	10	15	29	13
First	D	28	11	46	M.	13	23	9	15	28	16
						19	29	9	14	28	19
						25	8	9	14	27	22
								22	25	29	

MAY, Fifth Month, hath xxxi Days.

	D.	H.	M.	A.	D.	⊕	♀	h	24	8	♀	♀	Ω
Full	○	6	4	13	A.	8	≈	ix	26	29	8	29	≈
Last	○	14	3	19	M.	1	10	9	14	27	25	8	29
New	○	20	6	57	A.	7	16	8	14	26	28	21	29
First	○	28	4	22	M.	13	22	8	14	26	8	13	28
						19	28	8	14	26	4	20	15
						25	II	8	14	26	8	27	25
													28

M	w	Remarkable days, aspects, judgment-rifts, &c. of weather, &c.	Sun		Sun		D's place		D sets		D	
			H	M	H	M	S	D	H	M	H	M
1	B	Pr. Ep. and James	5	8	6	52	15	im	2	37	6	39
2	2	○ in Apogee	5	7	6	53	25		2	50	9	18
3	3	Days 18 52	5	6	6	54	≈	7	3	18	9	53
4	4	7's fast 8 13	5	5	6	55	19		3	38	10	39
5	5	W. eq. 10 27	5	4	6	56	im	1	4	0	11	22
6	6	John evangelist	5	3	6	57	13		rifts	morn		
7	7	Sun fast 3 39	5	2	6	58	25		8	25	0	9
8	B	clear	5	1	6	59	4	8	9	27	1	0
9	2	W. fresh 8 46	5	0	7	0	21	10	26	1	53	
10	3	Days 14 2	4	5	9	7	1	15	4	11	17	249
11	4	and warm	4	5	8	7	2	17	morn	3	45	
12	5	Arc. south 10 48	4	5	7	7	3	30	0	1	441	
13	6	h south 7 45	4	5	6	7	4	22	13	0	36	534
14	7	pleasant	4	5	5	7	5	27	1	7	6	25
15	B	Regation	4	5	4	7	6	22	11	1	34	7 15
16	2	h stationary	4	5	3	7	7	25	1	59	8	4
17	3	visiting showers	4	5	2	7	8	29	10	2	25	8 53
18	4	○ in perigee	4	5	1	7	9	25	2	53	9	45
19	5	Ascension day	4	5	0	7	10	8	9	3	24	10 39
20	6	Sun fast 3 52	4	4	9	7	11	24	4	1	11	37
21	7	○ enters II	4	4	9	7	11	II	9		1ft	38
22	B	Lyra south 2 39	4	4	8	7	12	23	9	38	1	39
23	2	24 stationary	4	4	7	7	13	26	7	10	32	2 39
24	3	clear	4	4	6	7	14	20	II	14	3	34
25	4	W. south 8 24	4	4	5	7	15	2	3	11	48	4 26
26	5	showers	4	4	5	7	15	2	16	morn	5	13
27	6	Arc. south 9 52	4	4	4	7	16	28	0	17	5	55
28	7	fine weather	4	4	3	7	17	29	10	0	40	6 36
29	B	Whitsunday	4	4	3	7	17	22	1	1	7	15
30	2	○ in apogee	4	4	2	7	18	≈	4	1	21	7 54
31	3	Sun fast 2 50	4	4	1	7	19	15	1	40	8	34

JUNE, Sixth Month, hath xxx Days.

	D.	H.	M.	M.	D	⊕	☽	☿	♃	♄	♅	♆
Full	○	5	5	23	M.	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Last	○	12	8	48	M	II	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽
New	○	19	3	45	M	1	10	8 14	26	11	5	4
First	○	26	9	39	A.	7	16	8 14	26	15	13	9 27
						13	22	8 14	27	18	20	12 27
						19	27	8 15	27	22	27	12 26
						25	26	8 15	28	25	II	10 26

M	D	Remarkable days, &c. &c.	Sun		Sun		D's		D		D	
			weather,	rise	sets	place	sets	south	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	4	♀'s elongation	4	41	7	19	♂ 27	2	1	9	17	
2	5	clear	4	40	7	20	☽ 9	2	25	10	3	
3	6	☽ sets 1 19	4	40	7	20	22	3	54	10	52	
4	7	weather	4	39	7	21	4	3	28	11	45	
5	B	Trin. ♂ ⊕ ♀	4	39	7	21	♂ 17	rises	morn.			
6	2	Arct. south 9 11	4	38	7	22	30	9	11	0	40	
7	3	Sun fast 1 44	4	38	7	22	☽ 13	9	58	1	37	
8	4	Days 14 46	4	37	7	23	27	10	35	2	34	
9	5	Spi. ☽ sets 1 37	4	37	7	23	☽ 10	11	8	3	28	
10	6	rain	4	37	7	23	24	11	35	4	20	
11	7	St. Barnabas	4	36	7	24	☽ 8	morn.		5	10	
12	B	Sun fast 0 46	4	36	7	24	22	0	0	5	58	
13	2	☽ sets 0 39	4	36	7	24	♀ 6	0	24	6	45	
14	3	D in Perigee	4	35	7	25	20	0	50	7	34	
15	4	cloudy	4	35	7	25	♂ 5	1	19	8	26	
16	5	♀ stationary	4	35	7	25	19	1	53	9	21	
17	6	♀ stationary	4	35	7	25	II 3	2	33	10	19	
18	7	Lyra south 0 49	4	35	7	25	13	3	21	11	18	
19	B	□ ⊕ ♀	4	35	7	25	20	1	sets	eft.	19	
20	2	⊕ flow 0 55	4	35	7	25	15	9	3	1	17	
21	3	Spi. ☽ sets 0 47	4	35	7	25	28	9	41	2	11	
22	4	⊕ enters ♀	4	35	7	25	☽ 11	10	12	3	0	
23	5	warm	4	35	7	25	24	10	36	3	44	
24	6	Na. of St. John I	4	35	7	25	☽ 6	10	58	4	26	
25	7	☿ sets 11 21	4	35	7	25	18	11	19	5	6	
26	B	weather	4	35	7	25	30	11	38	5	45	
27	2	D in Apogee	4	35	7	25	♂ 12	11	59	6	25	
28	3	⊕ flow 2 38	4	35	7	25	23	morn.		7	7	
29	4	St. P. ♂ ⊕ ♀ inf.	4	35	7	25	☽ 5	0	22	7	50	
30	5	□ ⊕ ♀	4	36	7	24	18	0	48	8	37	

JULY, Seventh Month, hath xxxi Days.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	Q.	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽
Full ○	4	5	18 A.		=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Last ☽	11	1	9 A.	1	9	8	16	28	29	11	6	26
New ☽	18	2	15 A.	7	14	8	16	29	☽	18	3	25
First ☽	26	2	49 A.	13	20	8	17	30	6	26	3	25
				19	26	8	17	☽	10	26	6	25
				25	8	8	18	1	13	10	12	24

M	w	Remarkable days, aspects, judgment of weather, &c.	Sun rises H M	Sun sets H M	D's place S. D.	D sets H. M.	D south H. M.
1	6	☽ sets 10 12	4 36	7 24	☽ 30	1 19	9 29
2	7	Visita. V. Mary	4 36	7 24	☽ 13	1 58	10 24
3	B	dry	4 36	7 24	26	2 48	11 2 2
4	2	days dec. 4 m.	4 37	7 23	☽ 9	rises	morn.
5	3	weather	4 37	7 23	23	8 28	0 19
6	4	Sp. ☽ sets 11 43	4 38	7 22	☽ 7	9 2	1 15
7	5	☽ sets 11 1	4 38	7 22	21	9 31	2 8
8	6	light	4 38	7 22	☽ 5	9 59	3 0
9	7	☽ in perigree	4 39	7 21	19	10 23	3 50
10	B	A c. sets 2 5	4 39	7 21	☽ 3	10 48	4 38
11	2	☽ Stationary	4 40	7 20	17	11 16	5 26
12	3	clouds	4 40	7 20	8	1 11 47	6 16
13	4	Sp. ☽ sets 11 13	4 41	7 19	16	morn.	7 9
14	5	may expect	4 42	7 18	30	0 25	8 6
15	6	Swithin	4 42	7 18	☽ 13	1 10	9 4
16	7	thunder	4 43	7 17	27	2 3	10 3
17	B	6th after Trin.	4 44	7 16	☽ 10	3 4	11 1
18	2	☽ sets 9 52	4 44	7 16	24	4 10	11 56
19	3	gusts	4 45	7 15	☽ 7	sets.	ast. 17
20	4	Margaret	4 46	7 14	19	8 34	1 34
21	5	☽'s elongation	4 46	7 14	☽ 2	8 57	2 17
22	6	Magdalen	4 47	7 13	14	9 19	2 58
23	7	○ enters ♈	4 48	7 12	26	9 39	3 38
24	B	☽ in Apogee	4 49	7 11	☽ 8	9 58	4 17
25	2	St. James	4 50	7 10	20	10 19	4 57
26	3	very	4 51	7 9	☽ 1	10 44	5 40
27	4	☽ sets 9 45	4 51	7 9	13	11 13	6 26
28	5	warm	4 52	7 8	26	11 49	7 15
29	6	weather	4 53	7 7	☽ 8	morn.	8 8
30	7	cloudy	4 54	7 6	21	0 33	9 5
31	B	Dog days begin	4 55	7 5	☽ 4	1 28	10 2

## AUGUST, Eighth Month, hath xxxi Days.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	⊕	☿	☿	☿	☿	☿	☿
Full	○	3	1	45	M.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Last	●	9	5	59	M.	7	8	9 18	2 18	19 23	24
New	●	17	3	18	M.	13	14	9 19	3 21	26	24
First	●	25	7	14	M.	19	20	9 20	4 25	8 17	23
						25	26	9 20	6 29	11 29	23
						☿	10 21	7	2 18	19 23	

M.	w.	aspects, judgment, D. of weather, &c.	Sun			Sun			D's			D		
			H	M	H	M	S.	D	H.	M.	H.	M.		south
1	2	Lammes Day	4	56	7	4	13	17	2	33	11	0		
2	3	lightning	4	57	7	3	22	1	3	45	11	57		
3	4	7*s rise 11 10	4	58	7	2	16		rises		morn			
4	5	⊕ in perigree	4	59	7	1	30		8	0	0	50		
5	6	and thunder	5	0	7	0	22	15	8	24	1	42		
6	7	Transfigurati.	5	1	6	59	29		8	51	2	32		
7	B	9th after Trin.	5	2	6	58	29	14	9	18	3	21		
8	2	24 sets 9 4	5	3	6	57	28		9	49	4	12		
9	3	showers	5	4	6	56	8 12	10	25	5	5			
10	4	St. Lawrence	5	5	6	55	26	11	8	6	1			
11	5	foggy	5	6	6	54	22	10	11	58	6	59		
12	6	Days 13 46	5	7	6	53	24		morn		7	57		
13	7	Spi. 19 sets 9 12	5	8	6	52	20	7	0	56	8	55		
14	B	10 after Trin.	5	10	6	50	20		2	0	9	51		
15	2	weather	5	11	6	49	18	3	3	6	10	43		
16	3	6 ⊕ ♀ Superi.	5	12	6	48	15		4	13	11	31		
17	4	⊕ eclipsed invi.	5	13	6	47	28		sets	af.	15			
18	5	thunder	5	14	6	46	13	10	7	25	0	57		
19	6	7*s rise 10 14	5	15	6	45	22		7	46	1	37		
20	7	gusts	5	17	6	43	24		8	6	2	17		
21	B	⊕ in Apogee	5	18	6	42	16		8	27	2	57		
22	2	clear	5	19	6	41	28		8	50	3	39		
23	3	weather	5	20	6	40	10		9	17	4	23		
24	4	St. Bartholo.	5	21	6	39	21		9	49	5	10		
25	5	24 sets 8 8	5	23	6	37	14	4	10	29	6	1		
26	6	more	5	24	6	36	16		11	18	6	55		
27	7	Sirius rises 3 13	5	25	6	35	29		morn.		7	51		
28	B	rain	5	26	6	34	13	12	0	17	8	49		
29	2	St. John behea.	5	27	6	33	25		1	26	9	46		
30	3	clear	5	29	6	31	22	9	2	41	10	41		
31	4	and pleasant	5	30	6	30	24		3	57	11	34		

SEPTEMBER, Ninth Month, hath xxx Days.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	⊕	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽
Full	○	1	10	30	M.	=	=	=	=	=	=
Last	●	8	0	53	M.	mx	mx	mx	mx	mx	mx
New	●	15	6	55	A.	1	8	10	22	8	7 27 22 22
First	○	23	10	27	A.	7	14	11	23	9	11 mx mx 22
Full	○	30	7	10	A.	13	20	11	23	11	15 12 11 22
						19	26	11	24	12	19 19 19 21
						25	≈	12	25	13	23 27 27 21

M	D	Remarkable days, aspects, judgment of weather, &c.	Sun	Sun	⊕'s	☽	☽	☽		
			H	M	H	M	S	D	H	M
1	5	very	5	31	6	29	☽	9	6	31 morn.
2	6	☽ in Perigee	5	32	6	28	23	6	58	○ 26
3	7	warm	5	34	6	26	☽	8	7	27
4	B	13th aft. Trin.	5	35	6	25	23	7	57	2 11
5	2	Sun fast 1 18	5	36	6	24	8	8	32	3 5
6	3	Days dec 2 6	5	38	6	22	23	9	13	4 1
7	4	flying clouds	5	39	6	21	II	7	10	2 4 59
8	5	Na. of V. Ma.	5	40	6	20	21	10	57	5 59
9	6	cloudy	5	41	6	19	25	4	morn.	6 57
10	7	Dog days end	5	43	6	17	17	○	○	7 34
11	B	14th aft. Trin.	5	44	6	16	30	I	5	8 47
12	2	rain	5	45	6	15	☽	12	2	11 9 36
13	3	Days 12 26	5	47	6	13	25	3	15	10 21
14	4	7*'s rise 8 43	5	48	6	12	☽	7	17	II 3
15	5	Sun fast 4 42	5	49	6	11	19	5	18	II 44
16	6	clear	5	50	6	10	25	1	sets	aft. 24
17	7	Lam. 6 ○ h	5	52	6	8	12	6	41	1 4
18	B	☽ in Apogee	5	53	6	7	24	7	2	I 45
19	2	rainy	5	54	6	6	mx	6	28	2 28
20	3	weather	5	56	6	4	18	7	58	3 14
21	4	St. Matthew	6	57	6	3	30	8	35	4 3
22	5	moderate	6	58	6	2	25	9	20	4 55
23	6	○ enters ≈	6	○	6	0	24	10	13	5 49
24	7	weather	6	15	59	19	7	11	16	6 45
25	B	16th aft. Trin.	6	25	58	26	morn.			7 40
26	2	Cyprian	6	35	57	25	4	○	26	8 35
27	3	clear	6	55	55	17	5	41	9 28	
28	4	Days 11 48	6	65	54	25	2	57	10 20	
29	5	St Michael	6	75	53	17	4	13	11	12
30	6	St Je. ♀'s elo.	6	95	51	29	5	31	morn.	

## OCTOBER, Tenth Month, hath xxxi Days.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	Q.	W.	h	24	5	♀	§	Ω
Last C	7	11	11 M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New ☽	15	0	21 A.	7	8	12	26	14	27	4	3	21
First ☽	23	0	0 M.	13	13	12	26	16	11	8	20	
Full ☽	30	4	17 M.	19	19	13	27	17	6	19	9	20
				25	25	13	28	18	10	26	6	20
				14	14	29	20	14	11	—	19	

M D	w D	Remarkable days, aspects, judgment, of weather, &c.	Sun	Sun	D's	D	D				
			rise	sets	place	rises	south				
H	M	H	M	S.	D	H.	M				
1	7	☽ in perigee	6	10	5	50	♀ 17	6	4	0	5
2	B	17 after Trin.	6	11	5	49	8 2	6	37	1	0
3	2	clear	6	13	5	47	17	7	16	1	57
4	3	Sirius rises 0 58	6	14	5	46	II 2	8	3	2	56
5	4	and pleasant	6	15	5	45	16	9	0	3	57
6	5	6 ☽ W	6	17	5	43	30	10	1	4	45
7	6	h rises 4 47	6	18	5	42	25 14	11	7	5	57
8	7	Sun fast 12 15	6	19	5	41	27	morn	6	52	
9	B	Denys	6	21	5	39	8 9	0	12	7	42
10	2	6 ☽ 24	6	22	5	38	22	1	17	8	29
11	3	7*'s south 2 34	6	23	5	37	8 4	5	20	9	11
12	4	♀ stationary	6	24	5	36	16	3	20	9	52
13	5	rain	6	26	5	34	28	4	20	10	32
14	6	6 ☽ ♀ opp.	6	27	5	33	— 9	5	20	11	12
15	7	☽ in Apogee	6	28	5	32	21	6	21	11	53
16	B	clear	6	30	5	30	8 3	sets	at.	35	
17	2	and cold	6	31	5	29	15	6	9	1	19
18	3	St. Luke	6	32	5	28	27	6	43	2	7
19	4	☽ full 14 40	6	33	5	27	4 9	7	25	2	53
20	5	h rises 4 7	6	35	5	25	21	8	16	3	51
21	6	weather	6	36	5	24	W 4	9	14	4	45
22	7	frost	6	37	5	23	16	10	20	5	39
23	B	26th after Trin.	6	38	5	22	29	11	29	6	31
24	2	☽ enters m	6	40	5	20	22 12	morn	7	23	
25	3	G. ifpin	6	41	5	19	26	0	41	8	13
26	4	rain	6	42	5	18	W 10	1	54	9	3
27	5	Sun fast 15 56	6	43	5	17	— 25	3	8	9	54
28	6	Simon and Jude	6	45	5	15	♀ 10	4	25	10	47
29	7	☽ in perigee	6	46	5	14	25	5	43	11	43
30	B	snow	6	47	5	13	8 10	rises	m <sup>o</sup> in		
31	2	Arct. sets 7 0	6	48	5	12	25	5	57	0	42

NOVEMBER, Eleventh Month, hath xxx Days.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	☽	☿	☿	☿	♀	♀	♀
Last	☽	14	6	24	M.	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽	☽
New	☽	21	11	28	A.	1	8	14	29	21	19
First	☽	28	2	24	M.	7	14	14	30	22	23
Full	○	6	1	38	A.	13	20	15	24	27	28
						19	26	15	12	5	10
						25	1	15	2	26	6
						13	20	18	13	20	18

M	w	aspects, judgment of weather, &c.	Sun rises H M	Sun sets H M	☽'s place S D	☽ rises H M	☽ south H M
1	3	All saints	6 49	5 11	☽ 10	9 50	1 44
2	4	pleasant	6 51	5 9	25	7 51	2 47
3	5	Days 10 16	6 52	5 8	☽ 9	8 53	3 49
4	6	Sun fast 16 15	6 53	5 7	23	10 5	4 47
5	7	showers	6 54	5 6	☽ 6	11 12	5 40
6	B	☽ rises 3 10	6 55	5 5	18	morn	6 29
7	2	Sun fast 16 9	6 56	5 4	☽ 1	0 51	7 12
8	3	7*s south 0 51	6 57	5 3	13	1 16	7 54
9	4	clear	6 59	5 1	25	2 16	8 34
10	5	♀'s elongation	7 0	5 5	☽ 6	3 14	9 13
11	6	S Mar. ☽ in ap	7 1	4 59	18	4 15	9 53
12	7	☽ fast 15 42	7 2	4 58	30	5 16	10 35
13	B	23d aft Trin	7 3	4 57	☽ 12	6 16	11 18
14	2	B eye fo 1 12	7 4	4 56	24	sets	aft 5
15	3	fine	7 5	4 55	☽ 6	5 24	0 55
16	4	Days 9 48	7 6	4 54	18	6 13	1 48
17	5	weather	7 7	4 53	☽ 1	7 9	2 41
18	6	Sirius fo 3 6	7 8	4 52	13	8 11	3 34
19	7	☽ rises 2 23	7 9	4 51	26	9 19	4 26
20	B	clear	7 10	4 50	☽ 9	10 29	5 17
21	2	Sun fast 14 4	7 10	4 50	22	11 40	6 6
22	3	7*s south 11 45	7 11	4 49	☽ 6	morn	6 53
23	4	Sun fast 13 59	7 12	4 48	20	0 50	7 41
24	5	snow	7 13	4 47	☽ 4	2 2	8 30
25	6	☽ in perigee	7 14	4 46	19	3 15	9 22
26	7	Advent	7 15	4 45	8 3	4 31	10 18
27	B	Sun fast 5 6	7 15	4 45	19	5 48	11 18
28	2	very cold	7 16	4 44	☽ 4	rises	morn
29	3	vivifying showers	7 17	4 43	18	5 26	0 21
30	4	St Andrew	7 18	4 42	☽ 3	6 32	1 24

DECEMBER, Twelfth Month, hath xxxi Days.

	D.	H.	M.	D.	Q.	W.	h	24	6	8	♀	♂	Ω
Last C	13	11	55 A.		1	—	—	—	1	1	m	—	—
New C	21	8	51 A.	1	9	16	2	27	10	21	29	18	
First D	28	2	9 A.	7	15	16	2	28	15	28	1	17	
Full O	5	7	55 A.	13	25	15	3	29	19	13	18	17	
				19	27	16	3	31	24	13	27	17	
				25	13	16	3	1	28	—	13	16	

M	w	Remarkable days, asoepts, judgment of weather, &c.	Sun rises	Sun sets	D's place	D. rises	D. south
D	D		H M	H M	S. D.	H. M.	H. M.
1	5	cloudy	7 18	4 42	—	8 41	2 26
2	6	24 rises 3 41	7 19	4 41	8 1	7 51	3 23
3	7	bail	7 20	4 40	24	9 56	4 15
4	B	2d in Advent	7 20	4 40	27	10 58	5 1
5	2	cloudy	7 21	4 39	9 9	11 59	5 43
6	3	Nicholas	7 21	4 39	21	morn.	6 24
7	4	Sun fast 8 26	7 22	4 38	—	0 59	7 4
8	5	Con. V. Mary	7 22	4 38	15	1 58	7 43
9	6	D in Apogee	7 23	4 37	27	2 57	8 23
10	7	and	7 23	4 37	9 9	3 58	9 6
11	B	3d in Advent	7 23	4 37	21	5 1	9 52
12	2	7* so 10 20	7 24	4 35	6 3	6 3	10 40
13	3	24 rises 3 3	7 24	4 35	15	sets.	11 32
14	4	very	7 24	4 35	28	4 52	ast 26
15	5	Arct. rises 1 27	7 25	4 35	10 5	5 54	1 20
16	6	cold	7 25	4 35	23	7 1	2 13
17	7	Days 9 10	7 25	4 35	26	8 11	3 4
18	B	6 ☽ ♀ supe.	7 25	4 35	19	9 20	3 52
19	2	☽ fast 2 46	7 25	4 35	30	10 29	4 39
20	3	Si rises 7 44	7 25	4 35	16	11 39	5 25
21	4	St Thomas	7 25	4 35	30	morn.	6 13
22	5	☽ enters ♀	7 25	4 35	14	0 50	7 2
23	6	Arct rises 0 50	7 25	4 35	29	2 2	7 54
24	7	D in perigee	7 25	4 35	8 13	3 16	8 50
25	B	Christmas	7 25	4 35	28	4 30	9 50
26	2	St Stephen	7 25	4 35	12	5 44	10 55
27	3	St John	7 25	4 35	27	6 40	11 54
28	4	Innocents	7 25	4 35	26	rises	morn.
29	5	☽ fast 2 12	7 25	4 35	25	6 15	0 53
30	6	gusts	7 24	4 36	20	8 23	1 48
31	7	Silvester	7 24	4 36	22	8 30	2 30

## *Observations of Dr. SOLOMON.*

TOO much sleep weakens the nerves, renders the temper peevish, and predisposes to apoplexy and palsy ; it likewise creates a lethargic and indolent disposition ; disqualifies for action, and blunts the energy both of the intellectual and corporeal faculties ; on the other hand, nothing can be more pernicious than the loss of sleep, and want of due rest. The duration of sleep must be proportioned rather to the nature of the constitution, than to the degree of exercise or labour. Heavy suppers, strong teas or coffees very much disturb the sleep.

Soft Flannel worn next the skin cannot be too strongly recommended to those who labour under any affection of the lungs or weakness of the bowels.

Frequent walking relieves the head, abates rheumatisms, keeps the bowels open, is favourable to all the descending evacuations, and greatly contributes to general health.

Moderate dancing occasionally is a valuable kind of exercise. To the powers of music and elevated festivity, it unites the charms of refined sociability and attraction, and inspires an animation which moves the system in a more pleasing and effectual manner, and with happier effects than the other common exercises can boast.

Nothing can be more ridiculous or more pernicious than the practice of eating and drinking things very hot ; it spoils the teeth, brings on the tooth ache, weakens the head and eyes, ruins the stomach, and does abundance of mischief.

Persons who have weak nerves ought to rise early and take exercise before breakfast, as lying too long in bed cannot fail to relax the solids. They ought likewise to be diverted and kept as easy and cheerful as possible. Nothing hurts the nervous system or weakens the digestive powers more, than anger, fear, grief, anxiety.

The Cold Bath is highly commendable, especially to people who lead a sedentary life. It accelerates the motion of the blood, promotes the different secretions, and gives permanent vigour to the solids. To young people, and particularly to children, cold bathing is of the last importance. It promotes their growth, increases their strength, and prevents a variety of diseases incident to childhood. The most proper time is no doubt, in the morning. The best mode is that of quick immersion ; taking exercise on coming out has an excellent effect.

[The practice that some follow of bathing their own and their children's feet in warm water, has a most pernicious tendency on the constitution. By opening the pores of the skin, and renovating the whole system, it leaves the body open on the slightest occasion, to the receiving of the most violent colds.]

People leading a sedentary life, ought to take their exercise frequent but in moderation, not too violent at first.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Doctor Rush, in his Eulogy delivered before the American Philosophical Society, on the death and character of DAVID RITTENHOUSE, late president of that society, says, " We are assembled this day upon a mournful occasion. Death has made an inroad upon our society. Our illustrious and beloved president is no more. RITTENHOUSE, the ingenuous, the modest and the wise—RITTENHOUSE, the friend of God and man, is now no more.—For this the temple of science is hung in mourning—For this our eyes drop a tributary tear.—Nor do we weep alone—The United States of America sympathise in our grief, for his name gave a splendor to the American character; and the friend of humanity in distant parts of the world unite with us in lamenting our common loss, for he belonged to the whole human race."—He was born at Germantown, near Philadelphia, on the eighth day of April, 1732, and died at Philadelphia on the 26 of June, 1796.—*Rush's Essays.*

ANTHONY BENEZET, a great friend to humanity, used to say, "the highest act of charity in the world was to bear with the *unreasonableness* of mankind." *ibid.*

"ISAAC WATTS, says Dr. Johnson, was born July 17, 1674, at Southampton. His father appears from the narrative of Dr. Gibbons, to have been neither indigent nor illiterate. Isaac, the eldest of nine children, was given to books from his infancy; and began, we are told, to learn Latin when he was four years old, I suppose at home. He was afterwards taught Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, by Mr. Pinhorne, a clergyman, master of the free-school at Southampton, to whom the gratitude of the scolar afterwards inscribed a Latin ode.—His proficiency at school was so conspicuous that a subscription was proposed for his support at the university; but he declared his resolution to take his lot with the dissenters.—He was, as he hints in his miscellanies, a maker of verses from fifteen to fifty.—His method of study was to impress the contents of his books upon his memory by abridging them, and by interleaving them to amplify one system with supplements from another.—He died on the 25th of Nov. 1748, in the seventy fifth year of his age.—Few men have left behind such purity of character, or such monuments of laborious piety. He has provided instruction for all ages, from those who are lisping their first lessons, to the enlightened readers of Malebranche and Locke; he has left neither corporeal nor spiritual nature unexamined; he has taught the art of reasoning and the science of the stars."—“ Could *applause* cherish the laurels which candor and piety have placed on the brow of Dr. Watts, they would flourish with immortal verdure.” *Middleton's Evangelical Biography.*

## INDEPENDENCY.

"Go on, says Kotzebue, the famous German dramatist, to his literary enemies, "ye malicious critics, ye manglers of fame by profession, what will your barking concern the happy recluse, provided he have a wife and a few friends who know and love him? Miserable hirelings! bark, till you be tired, it is not in your power to drive from his bosom that wife and those friends."

*Life of Kotzebue.*

I would recommend to thee, my son, the following lines of Popes Universal Prayer: bosom them, for they will teach thee a love of universal benevolence and humanity: write them in the front leaf of thy pocket book, that thou mayest read them in the morning and evening of each day:

"Teach me to feel another's woe;

"To hide the fault I see;

"That mercy I to others show,

"That mercy show to me."

A maxim of CLEOBULOUS, a famous Grecian sage, was, that "Kindness should be shewn to all men, to enemies as well as friends; that the latter may continue, and the former be made to love us."

## 'THE MORNING RAMBLE.'

\* \* \* \* Hey! day! Miss! what's the matter!—I beg pardon; good morning Miss; how do you feel this morning—Do walk in and take a seat for a moment. I hope your mama and sister are well.—Do tell us the news—Did you hear that— and — are going to be— you did'nt! why, I am sure all the w-o-r-l-d know it.—Well, I will— but you must promise to keep it a perfect secret—I was told it last night by a confidential friend, who I am sure, if it should happen to come to — ears, will,—but I will not de-tain you—the secret is this—but my dear miss, do not for the world disclose it any one but — who, I dare say, will tell it to no person but a particular friend.—O, how you will laugh to hear it—I am sure I laughed till I could laugh no more at all—and to speak the truth, I felt a little . . . . but I mean to keep that to myself . . . . the dirty b-r-u-t-e— why he is nothing but a poor me-ch-an-ic!—She, indeed, you know, is no great things!—her father was nobody—but a common farmer!—how I do h-a-t-e such low bred creatures! —\*—O, miss, do tell me who it is that's going to get married. Why do'nt you know that Miss — is going to get married to Mr.—My father! is it possible!—good morning mils! —O, do'nt go yet miss, I have a heap more to tell you—Did

you hear who come to town last night!—my patience—why  
 —O, what an elegant coach—why, it was—if you had seen the  
 fine horses and harness!—didnt you hear who it was!—my  
 goodness, miss, how I should like to r-i.—Good morning  
 miss, I want to pursue my—O, well, I will tell you—you don’t  
 know him, I suppose—why it is Mr.—! he has just come from  
 —I don’t feel very well, this morning, I am taking a walk  
 to cheer my spirit, I wish you good morning; will you come to  
 see us this evnng.—O, but did you see him!—they say he is  
 worth as least TEN THOUSAND POUNDS!—what a beau-  
 tiful young fellow he is—I thought I saw his face through the  
 stage window—my goodness! but he had such fine eyes—such  
 elegant hands!—he was dressed in his—faced with gold lace—  
 —I am sure you will be pleased when you see him—dear me!—  
 do try to find out who that young lady is that was with him—  
 I think I have seen her before—I will tell you at another time  
 —I know all about her—I’ll tell you something, I guess, that  
 will—do come in a little—I’ll tell you what Mr.—said  
 last night—what a strange a-n-i-m-a-l he is!—the n-a-s-t-y  
 thing—why he said that he had heard it said that you had said  
 that you would not have him for all the world; and that you  
 might henceforward consider him only in a distant point of view  
 and a fool if—but my goodness! if he finds this out—that he  
 thought himself too good for any one that would keep company  
 with—dear me, miss, don’t tell him for the world!—  
 Good morning, miss, I must pursue my ramble, for in this I  
 hope to be relieved of a very disagreeable pain in my breast;  
 the doctor has prescribed this mode of exercise; he says it is the  
 most eff. etual method to remove a complaint of this kind, with  
 which I have been troubled for several months · · · · · O dear,  
 miss, did you hear that we are to have a ball this evening—I  
 hope that beautiful young gentleman will be at it—you didn’t  
 see him yet—but I will not keep you any longer—Oh! but did  
 you hear that miss—got a fall from her horse last night, and  
 that her gallant, instead of helping her on her horse again, run  
 for the doctor to see if her leg was broke!—the vile thing!—  
 —I must go, my dear miss—well, I wish you a pleasant walk;  
 good morning—good morning—do’t forget to be at the ball  
 to night · · · Oh! step till I tell you—I was at · · · yesterday,  
 and I saw—I think I saw a wedding suit making—!—who can it  
 be for!—do try to find it out—O, dear miss!—my goodness!—  
 —it was an elegant—I guess I know s-o-m-e-t-h-i-n-g!—call  
 this way on your return—Oh! I forgot to tell you—that I  
 heard it said in private conversation, that mis.—(I wouldn’t  
 mention this for the world to any person but yourself) was un-  
 der the very disagreeable necessity of—I—ants—but do call  
 again, and I will—my patience!—will you! \* \* \* HASTY.

# THE MAMMOTH.

WE are much at a loss for a true history of this huge Animal.—It is at present unknown.—Its present existence doubted. Its bones have been frequently found on the Banks of the Ohio, on the Holston river, and in the upper part of the State of New-York.—The Ohio Indians have a tradition, handed down from their fathers respecting these animals ; “ That in antient times a herd of them came to the Big Bone Licks, and began an universal destruction of the Bears, Deer, Elks, Buffaloes, and other animals which had been created for the use of the Indians : That the Great Man above, looking down and seeing this, was so enraged, that he seiz'd his lightning, descend'd to the earth, seated himself upon a neighbouring mountain on a rock, on which his seat and the print of his feet are still to be seen, and hurl'd his bolts among them, till the whole were slughtered except the big bull, who, presenting his forehead to the shafts, shook them off as they fell : but at length missing one, it wound'd him in the side ; whereon springing round, he bound'd over the Ohio, the Wabash, the Illinois, and finally over the great Lake, where he is living to this day.”

Naturalists differ as to the species of the MAMMOTH, but, says an eminent writer, “ To whatever Animal we ascribe these remains, it is certain that such an one has existed in America, and that it was the largest of all terrestrial beings of which any traces have ever appeared.”

Here follows the Dimensions of the SKELETON of the MAMMOTH, exhibited to Public view, at New-York, last June, since that time has been taken to Europe, by Mr. Peale, son of Mr. Peale of Philadelphia.

	Feet.	Inches.
Height over the shoulders, - - - - -	11	
Length from the chin to the rump, - - - - -	15	
From the end of the tusks to the end of the tail, - - - - -	31	
Width of the hips and body - - - - -	5	8
Length of the under jaw, - - - - -	3	1
Weight of the same, - - - - -	63	1-2 Pounds.
Length of the thigh bone, - - - - -	3	7
Smallest circumference of the same, - - - - -	1	6
Length of the large bone of the fore leg, - - - - -	2	9
Largest circumference of the same, - - - - -	3	2 1-2
Smallest do. do. - - - - -	1	5
Circumference round the elbow, - - - - -	3	8
Length of the tusks, defences, or horns, - - - - -	10	7
Circumference of one tooth, - - - - -	1	6 1-2
Weight of the same, - - - - -	4	Pounds 10 Ounces.

The whole Skeleton weighs about 1000 weight

N.B. Within the breast of the above skeleton Mr. Peale, accompanied by twelve of his friends, partook of a sumptuous dinner.

## ADVERTISEMENT—TO FARMERS.

You all want money—your farms will supply this want, providing you sow the seeds the produce of which is most wanted. Some rear too much of one article, and if there be a dull market for that, you find yourselves at a loss how to turn round. Why do you not pay attention to raise and keep for our supply produce of all kinds. This season may be dull for wheat, but a thousand other articles we stand in need of. We want hemp to make soaps and sail-cloth for the vessels that we are about building. We want barley to brew into beer and porter. We want flax to make shirts and trowsers; wool, to make coats, hats, stockings, &c. and the skins of your sheep are much wanted for the bookbinders, and faddlers; we want hay, oats, corn, buckwheat, for our cattle; tobacco, to make segars for the gentlemen to smoke; cows, sheep, hogs, ducks, geese, turkeys, hens and chickens too, are all wanted to feed our hungry bellies; the hides of your old horses, cows, bulls, hogs, dogs, cats, &c. to make slippers, shoes, and boots for ourselves and our children; Feathers of your poultry are wanted to make beds to sleep on. A great quantity of honey and sugar, to sweeten our mouths; butter, cheese, eggs, &c. apples to make cider and pies; peaches to make brandy; rye to make whiskey; flour to make cakes; potatoes, (cabbage for fower-croute,) turnips, pumpkins, beans, &c. cucumbers, beets, plumbs and butter-nuts, for pickles and preserves, for there are many of us that have delicate stomachs. We want many other things too tedious to enumerate, but if you will keep a proper supply of the above mentioned articles, we will engage to keep you from bawling out the want of money; but you must not be too greedy for this precious article.

N. B. We forgot to make mention of the article RAGS, and this article in particular we stand in immediate and constant need of. Without RAGS we cannot make paper. Without paper our children may go untaught their mother's tongue—may lisp to the babbling brook, and stare at the songsters of the wood—Without rags the schoolmaster, the printer, the lawyer, the divine, the philosopher, may all close their studying rooms, stalk to the uncultivated forest, view and admire the talking grove, "Eye Nature's walk," and be silent. To the saving of this article we particularly solicit you. It tends to establish a principle of œconomy and industry in the minds of your children, and will forward the interest of our country, of which you are the principal and ostensible inhabitants.

EVERY BODY.

“I entered the town a candle-snuffer, and I quitted it an hero!—Such is the world; little to day and great to-morrow!”

Goldsmith's Player.

Who hides hatred to accomplish revenge, is great, like the prince of hell.

Lavater.

## F L A X.

IF the object of the farmer (says Dr. George Logan) in sowing flax is to procure good seed, he should sow but one bushel to the acre. If to procure an abundant crop of good flax for fine linen, he should sow at least two bushels of seed to the acre. Weeds are very pernicious to a crop of flax—to destroy the roots and seeds of weeds in the ground, would it not be advisable to cover the field with dry leaves or straw, which being burnt, the fire would destroy all vegetation near the surface, and the flax seed being sown immediately, the ashes left on the ground might be of great advantage to the crop of flax. The farmers in Holland, if possible, never sow flax but in a rich clay soil, having a tendency to being wet. A light frost is found to injure but little, whilst early sowing ensures a greater quantity of lint, and of a better quality, than if sown late.

In Flanders and Holland flax is generally water rotted—I am sufficiently satisfied with the method of grass-rotting flax—the frequent showers of rain, and the heavy dews to which our climate is subject in the month of August, may render water rotting less necessary than in Europe—Whilst grass rotting, the flax should be frequently turned, in order to preserve an uniformity in it when dressed and manufactured into thread.

### Dr. Logan's Address to the Farmers of the U. S.

With respect to Wool, the farmers of the United States are reproachably negligent. The same stock of sheep which, under careless management, scarcely produce wool sufficient to pay the expence of keeping, will produce double the quantity and of a superior quality, if the sheep are properly taken care of, particularly during the winter. ibid.

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A most excellent method of making Butter, as now practiced in England, which effectually prevents its changing and becoming rank.

THE day before churning, scald the cream in a clean iron kettle, over a clear fire taking care that it does not boil over.

As soon as it begins to boil, or is fully scalded, strain it, when the particles of milk, which tended to sour and change the butter, are separated and left behind. Put the vessel into which it was strained, in a tub of water, in a cellar, till next morning, when it will be ready for churning, and become butter in less than a quarter of the time required in the common method. It will also be hard, with a peculiar additional sweetness, and will not change. The labor in this way is less than the other, as the butter comes so much sooner, and saves so much labor in working out the butter milk. By this method good butter may be had in the hottest weather.

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A Cure for a scald or burn—Apply immediately a plaster of flour, whites of eggs and flax-seed oil, well mixed together.

# PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

- President,—Thomas Jefferson.
- Vice President,—Aaron Burr.
- Secretary of State,—James Madison.
- Secretary of the Treasury,—Albert Gallatin.
- Secretary of War,—Henry Dearborn.
- Post-Master-General,—Gideon Granger.
- Secretary of the Navy,—Robert Smith.
- Attorney General,—Levi Lincoln.

## JUDICIARY

- Chief Justice—John Marshall.
- Associates,—William Cushing, William Patterson, Samuel Chase, Bushrod Washington, Alfred Moore.

### Principal Officers of Pennsylvania.

- Governor,—Thomas M'Kean.
- Secretary,—Thomas M'Kean Thompson.
- Treasurer,—Jacob Carpenter.
- Secretary of the Land Office,—Andrew Ellicott.
- Master of Rolls,—Timothy Matlock.
- Surveyor General,—Samuel Cochran.
- Receiver General,—John M'Kissick.
- Register General,—
- Comptroller,—George Bryan.

### Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

- Chief Justice,—Edward Shippen.
- Associates,—Jasper Yates, Thomas Smith, Hugh H. Brackenridge.

### Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Washington County.

- President,—Alexander Addison.

- Associates.—James Edgar, James Allison, John Hamilton, John McDowell.

- Prothonotary,—David Redick.

- Recorder,—John Israel.

- Commissioners,—Isaac Leet, Robert Mahon, John Lyle.

- Treasurer.—Isaac Kerr.

- Sheriff.—George Hamilton.

- Coroner,—Dorsey Pentecost.

### Of Allegheny County.

- President,—Alexander Addison.

- Associates,—George Wallace, George Thompson, John McDowell,

- Prothonotary — Tarleton Bates.

- Recorder,—Samuel Jones.

- Commissioners,—Nathaniel Irish, William M'Candless, James Martin.

- Treasurer.—William Amberson.

- Sheriff.—William Wusthoff.

- Coroner—John Johnson.

## INDIAN GRAVES.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman of Cincinnati to his friend in Pittsburgh. We hope he will pardon our giving that part of it publicity which respects the late discovery of Indian graves, &c. in that place. No doubt he will join with us in a desire to learn, by every means possible, the history, policy, &c. of the people that have long before us inhabited the new world. The discovery of the flute, or whistle, may be a subject of some speculation for the more inquisitive.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

"I received your letter of the 28th ult. enquiring after some curiosities found in a grave in this place--What I can learn respecting them is: That by the falling in of the bank of the river a number of graves appeared, containing human bones, some of them remarkably large. The graves were handsomely stoned up on all sides; in one of which was the flute, (if a flute it can be called) you speak of; it is about one foot long, has two holes in it, and made to blow at the end like a whistle; it is made of bone, very likely the thigh bone of the Elk. There has likewise been found in some of the graves a large quantity of beads; they are regularly turned, appear to be made of horn or bone, some pronounce them to be stone; they appear to have been burnt. Clean ashes were, I am told, found in the graves. Several other things have been found, the nature of which I do not now recollect.

"Sir, your very humble servant," &c.

## LIST OF LATE MARRIAGES—1802.

*Pittsburgh*—Mr. Cenas, merchant, to Miss Baker, of Philadelphia. Mr. Hampshire to Miss Eve Peepen. Rev. Mr. Whiley to Miss Peggy Watson. Mr. Porter to Miss J. Denny Major Nit. Plummer to Miss Polly Jan's. Mr. McClure to Miss McClure, Monongahela; Mr. Archibald Cook to Miss Chane, near Nobleburgh; Mr. Gardner, to Miss Perry, of Turtle creek; Mr. John Carlson to Miss Sarah Willock. Mr. W. Cotgrove to Miss Reed; John Littleford, Esq. Mercer Co. to Miss Charlotte Spencer; Rev. Mr. Henderson to Miss Noble, of Philadelphia; Henry Baldwin, Esq. to Miss Maria Norton, daughter of Mr. Norton, merchant, Bloomfield, state of New-York; Robert Callender, Esq. to Miss Harriet Butler.

*Uniontown*.—Thomas Mason, Esq. to Miss Nancy Kennedy.

*Canonsburg*.—Mr. William Morrow to Miss Sally Read of Pittsburgh. Mr. Robert Henderson to Miss Betsy Ruffel. Rev. Mr. Robertson to Miss Welch, of Monongahela.

*Cilibicothe*.—Mr. Brotherton of Straburg, to Miss Culbertson, of Sciota; Mr. Culbertson to Miss Jamison.

(MARRIAGES, &c.)

*Marietta*—Doctor Leonard to miss Lydia Moulton.

*Boston*—Mr. E. G. Bridgman, to miss Sarah Croswell; mr. Joseph Woodcock to miss Anne Hatch; Samuel Weatherby, Esq. of Vermont, to miss Hannah Ross.

*Meadville*.—Kenedy, Esq, to miss Ellicot, daughter of Andrew Ellicot, Esq. Lancaster.

*Washington*. Mr. Thomas Swearengen, to miss Sally Reddick; James Ashbrook, Esq. to miss Lucy Pentecost; mr. Coulter, to mrs. Reed.

*M'Intosh*. Doctor John Dickey to miss Hart; mr. Joseph Townsend to miss Dickey.

*Woodbury* (N. J.) Robert Boggs, Esq. of New-Brunswick, to miss Mary Lawrence, daughter of the hon. John Lawrence, deceased, late of Burlington. Samuel Champion, of Waddingfield, to the amiable miss Hannah Cox.

D E A T H S.—1802.

Mr. Hunter, delegate from Mississippi Territory to congress.

Mr. Scott of Chambersburgh; in the death of this man society has lost a valuable mechanical genius. Gunning Bedford, Esq. of Philadelphia, aged 83 years. Mrs. Stevenson, the amiable consort of Dr. Stevenson, Pittsburgh. Miss Eliza Marshall, only daughter of Humphry Marshall, Esq. Lexington, killed by lightening. Henry Keppele, Esq. of Lancaster. Gen. Edward Hand, on the 4th Sept. on same day Mr. Adam Messencope; on the 6th, Mr. James Jack, of the same place. Mrs. Riter, of Philadelphia, aged 103 years and 4 months. Gen. Morgan, of Virginia. Mrs. Martha Washington, wife of the late Gen. Washington.

—\*—  
A RECEIPT TO CURE THE AGUE—BY DR. MEAD.

TAKE half an ounce of bark powdered, 30 grains of snake-root powdered, and 40 grains of salt of wormwood; mix all these well together; divide the whole into 3 equal doses, and take one in a glass of wine two hours before the fit comes on. This has cured thousands.

N. B. The above receipt was in our Almanack of last year. We will observe, That several persons who brought with them the ague to Pittsburgh, and who were almost shaken to death with it, on application to it, were immediately relieved. Molasses may be taken instead of wine.

—  
A method to preserve eggs.—Take and put into a tub one bushel of quick lime, 32 ounces of salt, 8 ounces cream of tartar, and mix the same together with as much water as will reduce the composition or mixture, to that consistence that it will cause an egg to swim with its top just above the liquid; then put and keep the eggs therin, which will preserve them perfectly sound for the space of two years at least. WM. JANE.

## FEDERAL COURTS.

THE SUPREME COURT, holds one session annually, at the seat of Government, City of Washington, 1st Monday in Feb.

Circuit Courts are held,

In New Jersey, on the first of April and eleventh October, at Trenton. In Penn. at Phil. on the eleventh April, and at York-Town eleventh Oct. In Delaware on the 3d Monday in June, and 27th Oct. in New Castle & Dover. In Maryland on first of May and 7th of Nov. at Baltimore. In Virginia on 22d May and 22d of Nov. in Richmond.

District Courts are held,

In New Jersey the first Tuesday in Nov. and May, at New-Brunswick; and first Tuesdays in Feb. and August, at Burlington. In Penn. on the 3d Mondays in Nov. Feb. May and August, in Phila. In Delaware, on the fourth Tuesdays in Nov. and May at New-Castle; and the fourth Tuesdays in Feb. and August, at Dover. In Maryland, on the first Tuesdays in Dec. June, March and secend in Sept at Baltimore. In Virginia on the third Tuesdays in December and June, at Richmond; and on the third in March and September at Norfolk,

## PENNSYLVANIA,

Courts of Errors and Appeals are held,

At Philadelphia, on the 2d Monday in July, annually, with power to adjourn from time to time.

Supreme Courts are held,

At Philadelphia the 3d Monday in March, 1st Monday in Sept. and 2d Monday in December; March and Sept. terms continue two weeks; Decembers term, three weeks.

Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the several counties are held in the.

County of Philadelphia, first Monday in March and June, third in September and the fourth in December—Delaware, last monday in January, April, July, and October—Bucks, first Monday in Feb. May, August, and Nov. Montgomery, second Monday, in Feb. May, August and Nov. Chester, 3d monday in Feb. May, August and Nov. Lancaster, last monday in Feb. May, August and Nov. York, first monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. Dauphin, 2d monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec. Berks, first monday in Jan. April, August and Nov. Northampton, 2d monday in Jan. April, August, and Nov.—Luzerne, 3d monday in Jan. & April, 4th in August, & 3d in Nov. Northumberland, 4th monday in Jan. April, August and Nov. Lycoming the mondays next following Northumberland courts. Cumberland, first monday in January, April, and Aug. and last in October. Mifflin, 2d monday in Jan. April and August and first in Nov. Huntingdon, 3d monday in Jan. April, and August and second in Nov. Bedford, 4th monday in Jan. April and August and third in November. Franklin, last mon-

day in March, July, and December, and the monday preceding the last monday in October. Some, 4th monday in March, June, September and December. Washington on the last monday in Feb. May, August, and Nov. Greene on the mondays next after Washington. Fayette, on the mondays next after Greene. Westmoreland, on the mondays next after Fayette, Allegheny, on the mondays next after Westmoreland. Crawford, on the second mondays next after Allegheny.

## POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

### RATES OF POSTAGE.

Single letters conveyed by land, any distance not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents ; over 40 and not exceeding 90, ten cents ; over 90 and not exceeding 150, 12 1-2 cents ; over 150 and not exceeding 300, 17 cents ; over three hundred and not exceeding 500, 20 cents ; over 500, 25 cents.

Every packet composed of 4 or more pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce or more, is to be charged with single postage for each quarter of an ounce ; except letters conveyed by water-mails, which are not to be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the package actually contains more than four distinct letters.

Ship letters received from private ships, are rated at 6 cents each ; and if they are forwarded by post with the addition of two cents to the ordinary postage.

Rates of postage of News Papers—Each paper carried not over 100 miles, one cent ; over one hundred miles, 1 1-2 cents ; but if carried to any post office in the state in which it is printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is one cent.

Magazines and pamphlets are rated by the sheet—carried not over 50 miles per sheet one cent ; over 50 and not over one hundred miles one and a half cent ; greater distance 2 cents.

### Table of the value of weights of the Federal Coin.

Ten mills make one cent	Ten dimes one dollar
Ten cents one dime	Ten dollars one eagle

An Eagle weighs 246 grains and 268th part of 1000 of fine gold. Half Eagle 123 grains, and 134th part of 1000. The dollar weighs equally with the Spanish dollar.

Of Virginia—Gov. James Monroe.

Of Kentucky—Gov. James Gerrard—Sec. Harris Toulman.

Of New York—Gov. George Clinton.

Of New Jersey—Gov. Joseph Bloomfield.

Of the North Western Territory—Gov. Arthur St. Clair  
Sec. Charles W. Byrd

Of Indiana Territory—Gov. W. H. Haraison—Sec. J. Gibson.

Of Mississippi Territory—Gov. W.C.C. Claiborne—Sec. J. Steele

A TABLE of the value and weight of foreign coins  
as they pass in Pennsylvania, Virginia, &c. and  
their Federal value.

Names of Coins	Wght	Curren.		Curren.		Federal val.	
		dw.gr.	l.	of Virg.	of Penn.	l.	Dollars.
English Guinea.	5	6	1	8	0	15	0
French Guinea.	5	5	1	7	6	14	6
Johannes.	18	0	4	16	0	6	1
Half Johannes.	9	0	2	8	0	3	0
Moidore.	6	18	1	16	0	2	5
Double.	16	21	4	8	0	5	12
Spanish Pisto.	4	6	1	2	0	1	8
French Pistoles.	4	4	1	2	0	1	7
French Crown.	19	0	0	6	8	0	3
Spanish Dollar.	17	6	0	6	8	0	3
English Shilling.	3	18	0	1	4	0	1
P.steren.	3	11	0	1	2	0	0
				dw.gr.	l.	dw.gr.	Mills.

A TABLE shewing the value of Cents.

Cts.	s.	d.	Cts.	s.	d.	Cts.	s.	d.
1	0	0	1	25	1	11	50	3
2	0	0	2	27	2	0	51	3
3	0	0	3	28	2	1	52	3
4	0	0	4	29	2	2	53	4
5	0	0	5	30	2	3	45	4
7	0	0	6	31	2	4	55	4
8	0	0	7	32	2	5	57	4
9	0	0	8	33	2	6	58	4
10	0	0	9	34	2	7	59	4
11	0	0	10	35	2	8	60	4
12	0	0	11	37	2	9	61	4
13	1	0	12	38	2	10	62	4
14	1	0	13	39	2	11	63	4
15	1	0	14	40	3	0	64	4
17	1	0	15	41	3	1	65	4
18	1	0	16	42	3	2	67	5
19	1	0	17	43	3	3	68	5
20	1	0	18	44	3	4	69	5
21	1	0	19	45	3	5	70	5
22	1	0	20	47	3	6	71	5
23	1	0	21	48	3	7	72	5
24	1	0	22	49	3	8	73	5

One sixteenth of a dollar, is  
One eighth, 12 1-2  
One quarter, 25  
A Pifteeneen, 20

To every nine pence add one to make cents,

Gambling is a species of traffic, by which few get enriched; but ruins thousands.

A TABLE showing the Interest of Dollars at 6 per cent.  
in Dollars and Cents.

Princ	1 Mo	3 Mo	6 Mo	9 Mo	12 Mo.	
10	0	50	150	300	450	600
20	0	100	300	600	900	1200
30	0	150	450	900	1350	1800
40	0	200	600	1200	1800	2400
50	0	250	750	1500	2250	3000
60	0	300	900	1800	2700	3600
70	0	350	1050	2100	3150	4200
80	0	400	1200	2400	3600	4800
90	0	450	1350	2700	4050	5400
100	0	500	1500	3000	4500	6000
200	1	100	300	600	1200	0
300	1	150	450	900	1350	0
400	2	200	600	1200	1800	0
500	2	250	750	1500	2250	0
1000	5	150	450	900	1350	0

Explanation.—If you want to know the interest for fifty dollars, you will find that for a month it is 25 cents, for 3 months, 75 cents, for a year 3 dollars.

TABLE of interest, at 6 per cent. from 1L. to 100.

Princ. One month Three months A year.

Capital	1.	s.	d.	q.	f.	1.	s.	d.	q.	1.	s.	d.	q.	1.	s.	d.	q.
1	-	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
2	2	2	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	3
3	3	2	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	3	3	7	7	1	2	2	2
4	4	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	4	4	9	9	2	3	3	3
5	6	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	7	1	0	0	0	1	9	2	0	7	7	2	2	0	0	0	0
7	8	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	8	8	4	4	0	0	0	0
8	9	2	0	0	0	2	4	3	0	9	9	7	7	2	3	3	3
9	10	3	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	10	10	9	9	1	2	2	2
10	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	4	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	5	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	6	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
80	8	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	9	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	10	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

To find the interest of any number of dollars at 6 per cent. per ann. multiply by 6.—Example, D 999 70 cts

6

dols 59 98 20 cts

For one year it is,

## Roads from Pittsburgh to the Federal City

To Bedford	100	Hagerstown,	11
Top Sidling Hill,	22	Frederick town,	10
Messersburgh,	22	Federal City.	46
Greencastle,	11		
		Total	222

The road forks two miles this side top of sidling hill, by Beckworth's to Connellsburgh.

## Glade road from Bedford to Washington.

To Bonnet's	4	Cherry mill,	5
Wert's	3	M'Keans	8
Metzger's	6	Carnahan's	6
White Horse,	11	Budd's Ferry,	2
Spiker's	4	Black horse (cross roads)	4
Blacks	2	Parkinson's Ferry	4
Beemer's	3	Hamilton's	4
Somerset	5	Todd's	5
Schaffer's	7	Washington,	9
Jones mill,	10		
Stockton's	4	Total	106

## Roads from Pittsburgh to Erie.

To Willaby's	9	Meadville,	25
Duncan's	9	Waterford (Lebœuf)	22
Amberson's	8	Erie, (town of)	15
Reed's	27		
Franklin,	19		134

## Road from Pittsburgh to Winchester, (Vir.)

To Findley's	8	Gwynnes (foot of the Mo.)	5
Ginger Hill,	11	Cumberland,	4
Red's	4	Oldtown (head of Poto.)	15
Brownsville,	10	Gales (Virginia.)	15
Uniontown	12	Rogers	11
Stewart's	12	Pewtown	9
Crossings, (Smith's)	12	Winchester,	9
Simpkins (Maryland)	8		
Tomlinson's	11	Total,	167
Holtman's (foot Sav. Mo.)	11		

## Roads from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

To Turtle Creek,	12	Bedford	11
Greensburg,	20	Crossings of Juniata	14
Fort Legonier,	19	Littleton	19
Webster's (Stoney creek)	21	Skinner's	13
Ryan's (foot of Allegh)	17	Strafburgh,	3

(Roads from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia continued.)

Shippensburg,	10	Downings	17
Carlisle,	21	Admiral Warren	10
Chambers' Ferry	20	The Buck	12
Elizabethtown	14	Philadelphia,	11
Lancaster court house,	18		
McClelland's	16	Total	308

Roads from Pittsburgh to Limestone, (K.)

To Canonsburgh,	18	Chillicothe	40
Washington	7	Wickerham's	41
Wheelen,	32	Limestone,	40
Beamer's (Wills' creek)	55		
Muskingum	25	Total	298
NewLancaster(Hookho.)	40		

General meetings of the Friends are held

At Philadelphia, the third First day in the fourth month ; at Wain-Oak, and Black Water, in Virginia, alternately the third Seventh day in the fifth month ; at New-York, the fourth First day in the fifth month ; at New-Port, (R. I.) the second sixth day in the sixth month ; at Baltimore, the second First-day in the tenth month ; at NewGarden and Symmonds' creek, North Carolina, alternately, the fourth sixth-day in the tenth month.

—\*—  
The Election of Oct. 1802.

For the District composed of the counties of Allegheny, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren,

For Congress, John B. C. Lucas.

Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties, for the Assembly, Samuel Ewalt, Abner Laycock, and John M'Masters ; Commissioner, James Martin.

Crawford, Erie, &c. counties, Assembly, John Lytle jun.

Washington county, Congress, William Hoge,—Senate, Aaron Lyle,—Assembly, Marshall. Keer, Agnew and Vance.

For Fayette and Greene conuties—Congress, John Smilie, Assembly, Isaac Weaver,

Fayette county—Senator, Presly Carr Lane; Assembly, Charles Porter, Cunningham, and Samuel Trevor—Sheriff—J. Allen.

For Westmoreland, Armstrong, and Somerset counties—Congress, William Findley.

Westmoreland county—Assembly, James Brady, James Montgomery & Henry Allshouse—Commissioner, James Parr.

Kentucky—Congress, Fowler and Davis—Senate, Brown and Brackenridge.

Delaware—Congress, Caesar Rodney.

# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

## United States of America.

*The CONSTITUTION framed for the United States of America by a Convention of Deputies from the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, at a Session begun May 25, and ended September 17, 1787.*

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

### ARTICLE I. SECTION I.

ALL legislative powers herein granted, shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist in a senate and house of Representatives.

### SECTION II.

1. The House of Representatives shall consist of members chosen every second year, by the people of the several states; and the electors, in each state, shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes, shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included in this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States; and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand; but each state shall have at least one representative; and, until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state; the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of elections to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States; and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be president of the senate; but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States. But the party convicted, shall nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SECTION IV.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; But the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year: and each meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business: but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance

of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour; and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy: and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

#### SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the U. States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same: and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office, under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time: and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house, during his continuance in office.

#### SECTION VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of Representatives: but the Senate shall propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States. If he approve, he shall sign it: but if not, he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to consider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered: and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, be ap-

Proved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of both houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

## SECTION VIII.

"The Congress shall have power—

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States: but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.
3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.
4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.
6. To provide for the punishments of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.
7. To establish post offices and post roads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts; by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.
10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.
11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.
12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money for that use shall be for a longer term than two years.
13. To provide and maintain a navy.
14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions.
16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia, according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.
17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such districts (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by session of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings. And,
18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

## SECTION IX.

19. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the

States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation, or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

6. No monies shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:— And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

#### SECTION X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any States on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

#### ARTICLE II. SECTION 1.

1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President.—But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished, during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

## SECTION II.

2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices: and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the senators present concur: and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the president alone in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

## SECTION III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress, information of the state of the Union: and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them: and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

## SECTION IV.

The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III. SECTION I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme court, and in such inferior courts, as the Congress may, from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their office during good behaviour: and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

## SECTION II.

The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and

treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party, to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases, affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact; with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

#### SECTION III.

1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

#### ARTICLE IV. SECTION I.

Fell faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings, shall be proved and the effect thereof.

#### SECTION II.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or

labour, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECTION III.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union ;— but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state ; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the United States : and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion ; and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution ; or, on the application of the legislatures of two thirds of the several states shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress ; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article ; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be all valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof ; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land ; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution ; but no

religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT;

and Deputy from Virginia.

*New Hampshire.*

John Langdon,

Nicholas Gilman,

*Massachusetts.*

Nathaniel Gorham,

Refus King,

*Connecticut.*

William Samuel Johnston,

Roger Sherman.

*New York.*

Alexander Hamilton.

*New Jersey.*

William Livingston,

David Brearly,

William Patterson,

Jonathan Dayton.

*Pennsylvania.*

Benjamin Franklin,

Thomas Mifflin,

Robert Morris,

George Clymer,

Thomas Fitzsimmons

Jared Ingerfol

James Wilson,

Gouverneur Morris.

*Attelt,*

*Delaware.*

George Reed,

Gunning Bedford, junr.

John Dickinson,

Richard Bassett,

Jacob Broom,

*Maryland.*

James M'Henry

Daniel of St. Thomas Jeniffer,

Daniel Carrol,

*Virginia.*

John Blair,

James Maddison, junr.

*North Carolina.*

William Blount,

Richard Dobbs Spaight,

Hugh Williamson.

*South Carolina.*

John Rutledge.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

Charles Pinckney,

Pierce Butler.

*Georgia.*

William Few,

Abraham Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, secretary.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Began and held at the city of New York, on Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

Conventions of a number of the states having at the time of the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to preve.

construction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added—and as extending the ground of public confidence in this government will best insure the benificial ends of its institution—

*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, viz.*

ARTICLES in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution :

1. After the first enumeration, required by the first article of the Constitution, there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to one hundred; after which, proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall not less than one hundred representatives—nor less than one representative for every forty thousand persons, until the number of representatives shall amount to two hundred; after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress that there shall not be less than two hundred representatives, nor more than one representative for every fifty thousand persons.

2. No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect, until an election of representatives shall have intervened.

3. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or of abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed. No soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation—and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

"Be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamy, on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, in time of war or public danger: nor shall any

person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb ; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself ; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law : nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

8. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed ; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation ; to be confronted with the witnesses against him ; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour ; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

9. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy, shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved : and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of common law.

10. Excessive bail shall not be required ; nor excessive fines imposed ; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

11. The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

12. The powers, not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Attest,

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary of the Senate.

N. B. By the returns made into the Secretary of States Office, it appears that the first Article of the above amendments is agreed to by only seven states.—the second by only four—and therefore these are not obligatory. All the remainder, having been ratified by nine states are of equal obligation with the Constitution itself.



